FLYING OVER HISTORY

Looking Down on Constantinople.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

WITH 2½ billions of Americans leave for three days, three weeks, or three months at the beach or the lakes, on the farm or in the mountains, they are hitting an age-old trail.

Lapps, of Lapland, and the Bakhtiari, of West Persia, take the vacation trail to a cool summer climate, and it is called a migration because they have to go. The Athenian gentleman went to Olympia and called his recreation interval the Olympic games. In China and India popular thought satisfies the vacation impulse by religious pilgrimages. Some people, not yet entirely reconstructed to pleasure for pleasure's sake, go to health springs, "baths," or spas, but it is a vacation, nevertheless, and a salutary one.

Olympic games of ancient Greece were probably the first vacation excursions. Before their organization, 800 years before the birth of Christ, traveling was risky. The mountains might invite in summer, but if a man loved life, he stayed in his own little kingdom, though he cooked and boiled and baked in the sun. In Greece, for one month following the first full moon after June 21, every four years, a general peace proclamation went out through the states of Greece, permitting contestants and hordes of excursionists to go safely to the beautiful vale of Olympia.

Rome marked its conquests not with lead plates or flagpoles, but both houses, Many of the innumerable health springs of Europe, gathering places for multitudes for the cure of disease and the enjoyment of rest or sport, boast of Roman origin at the hands of the "amphibian legionaries." The site of Bath in England attracted one of the largest Roman settlements by its famous springs. "Bad" in German means "bath," and towns with "bad" before or after the names are almost as frequent as "Main Streets" in America. This word "spa," for health spring resort, has its origin in the Belgian town, Spa, once the most famous in Europe.

Resorts of Royalty.

The prince of Wales goes in for outdoor life on a Canadian ranch; the king of Spain summers at San Sebastian, the Spanish counterpart to Biarritz; whereas Peter the Great of Russia, and monarchs of Austria and Sweden, soaked in and drank choice salty-scented water in Spa. King George, of England, goes to the sea shore or to the Scottish moors for a vacation, but his ancestral namesakes went to the pumphouse of Bath.

In the hills east of Peiping, (Peking) are the ruins of one of the most beautiful summer resorts the world has seen, the summer palaces of Manchu emperors. The Jade Fountain, a fine large spring, has been the site of summer palaces for Chinese sovereigns since the Tenth century. But the most beautiful was that built by he poet emperor in 1091. Jesuit priests described to him the beauties of Versailles palace and he wrote some of the designs into his own plans. A Jesuit supervised the development of the palace entrance. Here the emperor took his ease on a royal barge floating on a sapphire lake in the midst of which rose an artificial mountain girdled with marble bastions.

Climbing Fujiyama is the cherished Japanese idea of a vacation. Although the numerous hot springs of the nation attract thousands annually, Mount Fuji is their mecca. Every true Japanese expects to climb it once in his lifetime. It is sacred to both Shinto and Buddhist believers; to the former it is the beautiful goddess "causing flowers to bloom brightly," to the latter it is the folded bed of the sacred lotus. The desire to climb the perfect snow-white cone of Fuji has given rise to vacation lotteries throughout Japan. The lucky ticket gives its holder sufficient funds to ascend the supreme altar and salute the sun as it turns the sea of cotton, as the Japanese call the cloud roof, into a fleece of gold.

Lucky are the Mohammedan pilgrims bound for Mecca when their shifting calendar brings the holiest time for this journey into the spring, for that is the most delightful season in the desert.

Playgrounds by the Sea.

Each nation has its Atlantic City. Peruvians go down to Barranca on the Pacific the French to Algeria go to Themcen in the hills back from the Mediterranean. Athens listens to French operettas in Phaleron on the bay, where galleys of ancient Athens were sheltered. Egyptians desert the sandy Nile for Ramleh, a few miles from Alexandria and on the edge of the delta's fan. The Lido, an island near Venice, is the famous ocean resort of Italy; and the east shore of the Baltic is one vast bathing beach during the brief summer which that region enjoys.

One of the best known of the world's playgrounds is the Riviera—that sunbrushed shore of the Mediterranean, where France and Italy meet. Nice, chief town of the Riviera, is often extolled at as too boisterous, too crowded, but it continues despite all that to be the capital of Europe's winter playground. Camera draws to its villas and hotels those of quieter tastes, Menton lures its invalids, while all the other scores of resorts along this sun-bathed Mediterranean coast draw to themselves appropriate groups of those in search of pleasure, rest, or health. But Nice is the meeting place for all as well as the place of temporary residence for thousands who find this bustling city and well-equipped resort, rolled into one, exactly to their liking.

Nice's gaiety rises in crescendo to the carnival which takes place just before the beginning of Lent each spring. This more or less bibulous celebration, a type for numerous festivals around the world, began as a modest fiesta many years ago. It became an organized celebration in 1871, and has drawn increasing crowds since. It must be admitted, too, that it has grown in rowdyism. There are quiet-loving souls who leave Nice for the carnival but as there are those who flock there for it. The celebration centers about the battle of flowers in the Promenade des Anglais. There are parades that feature the buffoonery as well as the beautiful, and the inevitable dominos, masques, street songs, street dances, horns and confetti.

Many English in Nice.

There is a considerable English colony at Nice. It dates back many years as one might surmise when he learns that the Promenade des Anglais has borne its name since 1821. Some of the earliest of the seekers of winter sunshine from the British Isles were in the modest Riviera town that year when an unusual cold snap ruined the orange crop. They clubbed together and gave the unemployed natives work by building a road along the seashore—the Promenade des Anglais. A war has said that this roadway was built by the unemployed and has been used by the unemployed ever since. The chief boulevard and shopping street in Nice is the Avenue de la Victoire. With its smart shops and smartly-dressed shoppers, it is a typical Parisian boulevard in miniature form.

New Nice, with its wide streets and brisk buildings, has grown over a large area, almost obscuring quaint Old Nice. One finds the old town in a seemingly compressed quarter across a little torrent from the newer city, between the stream and a hilltop promontory, Castle Hill, which was the acropolis of the earliest settlement. On one side of the stream are narrow, crooked streets, houses centuries old and here and there ruined palaces. It is a medieval-looking place, but is inhabited by thoroughly modern merchandise, tram drivers and other less opulent inhabitants of the city. On the other side of the stream lies the new city with its avenues and promenades, theaters and casinos, sweeping up hill inland to a zone of hotels, villas and villas.

Although many criticize Nice for its modernity and its too-rapid growth, all agree that its setting on a spacious, sparkling bay enfolded by green and lavender hills, is superb. To see the city and its surroundings at their best one should ride over the famous Grande Corniche road. From Nice it climbs to a high shelf (the name means "great cornice or shelf") on the inland hills overlooking the entire region both seaward and off to the snow-capped Alps. Napoleon built the road between 1805 and 1812 to facilitate military expeditions toward Italy. Now it is given over almost entirely to pleasure traffic. Over it "during the season" the choice classes and motor buses and private cars. After warm weather brings an end to the season this road of incomparable views is almost deserted.

The $17,000,000 cruiser Houston at anchor after its launching at Newport News, Va. 2—Picture, transmitted by wire, of wreckage of the T. A. T. air liner City of San Francisco, in the loss of which in New Mexico eight persons perished. 3—William E. Brock, sworn in as senator from Tennessee to fill out the term of the late Senator Lawrence D. Tyson.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Hoover and Senate Act in Case of Propagandist of Shipbuilders.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

INTERFERENCE by individual citizens or corporations in the foreign relations of the United States is not to be tolerated by the President or the senate, and proceedings were started last week designed to put an end to that practice. The matter came to the fore when one William R. Shearer, in a suit for reminiscation, revealed that he had been employed by American shipbuilding concerns to attend the futile three-power naval limitation conference of 1927 and by propaganda to frustrate the plans for reducing naval armaments. President Hoover immediately issued a statement scathingly denouncing Shearer and his employers and ordered the Department of Justice to investigate the man's activities. The senate followed suit and adopted unanimously a resolution by Senator Borah directing the naval affairs committee to make an inquiry into the alleged employment of Shearer by shipbuilding corporations and the part played by them in the collapse of the conference at Geneva. Under this resolution the inquiry was limited to that, though Senator McKellar of Tennessee suggested it might be found wise to enlarge the scope of the inquiry to include all kinds of propaganda in the naval armament controversy. This course also had been urged by various persons outside of the senate who, while not defending the alleged activities of Shearer, condemned the propagandist of pacifists and other "little navy" persons.

Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the minority leader, said: "No question is raised as to the right of any of the parties to carry on propaganda within the limits of lawful action, but this involves a question of interference in what is essentially the foreign relations of the United States. There is no purpose to confuse the transactions mentioned with the long continued controversy as to whether the United States should have a large or a small navy."

The Arkansas senator declared no senate investigation could end that controversy or stem the flow of propaganda on that and virtually every major piece of legislation brought before congress. It was expected, however, that the investigation would end interference by interested citizens or corporations in the country's foreign relations, he said.

The corporations named by Shearer in his suit for $257,055 were the Bethlehem Shipbuilding corporation, the American Brown Boveri Electric corporation and the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock company. Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel corporation, in a letter to President Hoover, admitted Shearer had been employed by the shipbuilders to attend the conference as an observer, but said this was done without his knowledge and that when the board of the Bethlehem corporation learned of Shearer's anti-disarmament propagandist activities his employment was terminated. The American Brown Boveri corporation issued a statement to the same effect.

MEANWHILE President Hoover and his chief advisers in international affairs were considering new proposals from the British government for establishing a tentative naval reduction agreement and preparing an answer thereto, which was called to Ambassador Dawes Thursday night. The British plan called for reduction of the British cruiser fleet to about 340,000 tons on condition that the United States would limit its 10,000 ton 8-inch gun treaty cruiser tonnage to eighteen ships, instead of the twenty-three now carried on the American building program.

Under this arrangement Britain would have fifteen 8-inch gun cruisers and the United States eighteen. Great Britain proposed that this disparity in big gun cruisers would be made up by allowing the British government to retain four older 7½-inch gun cruisers and maintain an advantage in cruiser tonnage amounting to approximately 40,000 tons of small 6-inch gun so-called police cruisers. In London it was announced that Prime Minister MacDonald had decided to sail for the United States on September 28 to confer with President Hoover and Secretary of State Stimson.

PREMIER BRIAND'S proposals for a federation of European powers was enthusiastically received by the delegates of 28 nations to whom he explained his scheme, and they decided to try to bring the idea into force. Almost the only objection raised was that the plan might result in a loss of sovereignty of the individual states; and some of the statesmen emphasized that the union should be mainly economic. The French premier was asked to draw up a memorandum on his scheme to be studied by the European governments, and after they have replied a conference of all European nations will be called to consider the plan.

HAVING elected Peru, Yugo-Slavia and Poland to seats in the council, the assembly of the League of Nations considered and debated a number of important matters. These included a proposal by Louis Loucheur, of France, for the rationing of coal and sugar among the nations; an appeal by Count Apponyi, of Hungary, for revision of the Trianon treaty to return to his nation some of its citizens now placed as minorities in Rumania, Yugo-Slavia and Czechoslovakia; and a plan to place under the supervision of the league the international bureaus created under the Young reparations plan.

Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese minister to the United States, proposed that the matter advise its members to recognize the nationalist republic of China, he said, should be the Chinese public and that it of its sovereignty. The Hindu committee voted against Wu's plan for adoption of a resolution or revision of treaties that have become inapplicable, on the ground that it opened up a question of too vast an importance, and the Chinese delegation threatened to withdraw from the assembly.

ALTHOUGH war between Russia and China has not been declared, and may not be, nevertheless an actual state of war exists on the Manchurian frontiers and many deaths already have resulted. The Russians have been attacking with artillery and bombing planes and the Chinese have retaliated sharply. There was desperate fighting for 3 days and days for possession of the city of Pogranichnaya on the eastern border, and at first it was claimed the Chinese had won there, but later advices said they had been driven back 40 miles to Mutin, and that Pogranichnaya had been reduced to ashes. Soviet gunboats made determined efforts to force their way up the Sungari river, but it had been mined by the Chinese. Each side blames the other for the aggressive actions, and actual conditions are rather clouded. Negotiations for peaceful settlement were still going on in Berlin.

WHEN the great tariff fight really got under way in the senate the regular Republicans in that august body met defeat in the first test vote. Senator Simmons' resolution directing the finance committee to obtain from the Treasury department information contained in the income tax returns of tariff beneficiaries was adopted by a vote of 51 to 27. The thirty Democrats all voted for the measure and were aided by 21 Republicans, including all the so-called radicals and several others. The information sought is to include profits or losses, gross sales, inventories, merchandise bought and costs of manufacture, including materials, wages and salaries. Senator Reed Smoot and others argued in vain that the resolution was offered with a view to delaying action on the tariff bill.

Senator Norris introduced a resolution calling for immediate consideration of the case of Senator-elect Vare of Pennsylvania, and this, too, was held to be intended to delay the tariff measure, but on motion of Senator Watson the Vare matter was put over until the regular session in December. So the tariff battle continued.

EXHAUSTIVE inquiry into the disparity between prevailing wheat prices in the United States and Canada and also into the alleged congestion of wheat storage facilities by speculators who seek to depress prices for the incoming crop was announced by the federal farm board. It is being conducted by experts of the bureau of Agricultural economics of the Department of Agriculture at the request of the board, which hopes to obtain facts upon which to base future policies as well as to relieve the immediate emergency.

ONE of the most peculiar swindles of recent times was perpetrated on New York banks by Charles D. Wagoner, president of a bank in Telluride, Colo. Through code telegrams ostensibly signed by Denver banks, he obtained from the New York institutions certified checks for half a million dollars, most of which he had placed to the credit of his own bank. It was a kind of a Robin Hood stunt, for he says it was done to make it possible for the people of Telluride to recover the losses they have met through the manipulations of New York financiers. The latter, he asserts, bought three of the largest mines in the Telluride district and closed them to prevent competition, throwing most of the town's inhabitants out of employment and wrecking its business. Wagoner was arrested a week ago Sunday and is expected to spend a long time in prison but was contented with the success of his [illegible] scheme.

REV. O. J. KYALE, Farmer-Labor congressman from Minnesota, who succeeded Andrew J. Volstead, was defeated in which his successor-to-be Battle Lake, Minn., was destroyed by flames. Mr. Kvale, an ordained Lutheran clergyman, was the only Farmer-Laborite in the house, to which he was elected in 1922.

Arthur Bullard, former Washington correspondent, for a time chief of the Far Eastern division of the State department and associated in various capacities with the League of Nations, passed away in Geneva after a short illness. He was one of the best informed Americans on questions connected with the league.

Louis Marshall of New York, noted lawyer and Jewish leader and philanthropist, died in Zurich, Switzerland, following an operation. He had been taking an active and prominent part in the Zionist movement.

FLIGHT LIEUT. H. R. D. WAGHORN won the Schneider cup for the British when he drove the supermarine Rolls Royce plane around the Isle of Wight course at an average rate of 328.63 miles an hour, breaking all records for speed. His record, however, was smashed a few days later when A. H. Orlebar, in the same plane, flew four times over a straight three kilometer course at a speed of 355.8 miles an hour. One lap was made at the truly terrific rate of 363.8 miles.

CLAUDIUS H. HUSTON of Tennessee, ex-, skilful politician and close friend of President Hoover, was unanimously elected chairman of the Republican national committee to succeed Dr. Hubert Work at a meeting in Washington.

OF SPECIAL Interest to the central South was the offer of President Hoover to hold up work on the Mississippi flood control project on the floodways extending from the Arkansas river to the Gulf of Mexico if the Southern congressmen interested requested it. Senator Robinson of Arkansas and Senator Ransdell and Representative Wilson of Louisiana concurred in this plan. This will permit the administration to consider the controversies involving payments for flowage rights and other features of the project. Property owners have protested against the ruling under which they can obtain no compensation for flowage rights unless actual damages are caused.

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A. H. CLEMENT, Owner.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, 1929

Opposes Appomattox Park

To The Editor of the News:

Sir: I notice from an article in a recent issue of the News that the Appomattox park project has again bobbed up after having been as apparently dead for the past two years as the soldiers who sleep there.

I do not recall where any of the better organizations on either side of the struggle have advocated the establishment of a National Park at Appomattox.

Is it possible that the only thing behind this so-called patriotic undertaking is a move on the part of land owners who desire to unload their land on the government?

As a son of a Confederate veteran, I have a right to protest against this project and I protest against it as being in principle, mercenary in character, unprecedented in history, useless and calculated to fill feeling between the Northern and Southern people which the younger generations are trying honorably to avoid.

A student of history knows that Appomattox represented the sinful end of a mighty struggle. The army of Lee was nearly worn out and played out.

Did Grant win any extra laurels by surrounding Lee's remnant with a vast well-equipped, well-fed army? Did Lee win any extra laurels by the unfortunate situations that placed him at Appomattox? Let us think of and exploit our victories and not extol and place garments over the places of our defeat and ruin.

There are a great many other places in Virginia for tourist to visit than Appomattox. The great Shenandoah National Park will divert their attention from the great Civil War. There, beauty of nature will unfold that should be a lasting lesson than the scenes of former battles between great armies. If they desire to see battlefields show them the fields of the Shenandoah, Chancellorsville and Cold Harbor.—For the sake of our fallen ourselves and future generations let us have no national park at Appomattox.

A VIRGINIAN

Lynchburg, September 17, 1929

"A Virginian" is the first to throw a stone at those who have the best interest of state and nation at heart. Resolutions of Southern Patriotic organizations endorsing the Appomattox Park have been adopted. The State is building a great memorial bridge across the Appomattox river and an 80-foot highway through this sacred ground.

We deny that there is any disposition to exploit the government in establishing this shrine to the nation.

Outrageous Protection

As usual the Republican advocates of the pending tariff bill are claiming that the Democratic opposition to it is simply a political manifestation of free traders against any tariff measure.

Nothing could be less ingenuous. However, it is understandable inasmuch as the excessive of the evil quality of the Smoot-Hawley bill — or as Chairman Shouse of the Democratic National Executive Committee more accurately described it in his recent Boston speech, the Grundy-Reed bill —has made a respectable defense of the proposed monstrosity impossible.

The Democratic fight this time has nothing to do with the faults or virtues of the prospective principle. It is a straight out battle against a flagrant effort to capitalize the opportunity afforded by the Farm Relief extra session for the benefit of a group of wealthy men and corporations, which according to their own reports and to the Department of Commerce have been functioning at the peak of prosperity.

"Speaking as a protectionist," said Borah of Idaho in the Senate on September 16, "I cannot see how it can be well argued that where exports are increasing and imports decreasing, and we import only 4 per cent of the amount of manufactured goods consumed in the United States, it is necessary to extend the doctrine any further."

Entry Books Now Open

The continued excellence of the old reliable Lynchburg Fair is due largely to the fact that it has always kept faith with the public, fulfills all its promises, maintains its buildings and grounds in attractive condition the entire year, and the 26th annual Fair will be held October 1, 2, 3 and 4 and every endeavor is being made this year by experienced and competent management to make it more interesting and greater effort to eclipse all former Fairs in the way of clean entertainment.

There are six large halls which will be filled with exhibits.

Thousands of dollars are offered for premiums and entries are now being taken at the Secretary's office, 117 Church Street, and if you have not a premium list write F. A.Lovelock, Secretary, for one.

The entry books will close September 27th. Horse racing, full program of free acts, fire works and two bands of music. Midway by Harry G. Melville—Nat Reiss shows of 30 cars. Reduced rates on all Railroads.

Democratic Mass Meeting

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Democratic Executive Committee of Appomattox County, at a meeting held at the Court House on Saturday, September 14, 1929 ASSEMBLING of all the eligible Democrats of Appomattox County, is hereby called to meet at the Court House of said county, on

Tuesday, October 1st, 1929

at 2 o'clock p. m., (Court Day) for the purpose of electing the Democratic Committee for Appomattox County, for the years 1930-31, as provided by the State Democratic Party Plan. All eligible Democrats of Appomattox of Appomattox County are cordially invited to attend this Mass Meeting.

By order of the Committee.

DON M. MOSES, Chairman.

Attest: C. W. Smith, Secy.

9-19-2t

The following electric rates are now applicable in Pamplin and Prospect, Va., affecting service for lighting.

Lighting Commercial and Domestic Residential ..."A 1 L"

Monthly Minimum $1.50 per meter per month.

First 50 KWH @ .15 KWH
Next 25 KWH @ .14 KWH
Next 25 KWH @ .12 KWH
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All over 125 KWH @ .08 KWH. No cash discount.

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Applicable to domestic consumers and all Commercial Customers using heating, cooking or Refrigeration and Domestic Power for water pumping using single phase service up to 1 HP metered seperately from lighting.

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Applicable to Domestic Customers only using either electric range or electric refrigerator in connection with lighting. All current through one meter, one service. Minimum charge $2.50 per month per meter—12 month contract. A connection charge of $3.00 for temporary or seasonal service to cover cost of connection and disconnection..

Rate:

First 30 KWH @ .15 KWH
Next 70 KWH @ .07½ "
Balance KWH @ .04 KWH

This Week

by Arthur Brisbane

The Warship Question
Cheaper Cars Coming?
Standard and Shell
Diamonds From Sugar

RAMSAY MACDONALD arrives soon to talk over armaments at sea. He probably comes prepared to ratify officially a programme already agreed upon, substantially. He would not want to return with nothing, after Snowden's triumphant round trip to the Hague.

The British, well informed by their separate air department, agree that most surface ships for any future war. They know ships will cut no figure.

But they have 70,000 miles of sea coast to patrol in their empire. Their cruisers are really floating forts or police stations, boarding houses for marines that can be landed when needed, then moved on to soothe the next troubled spot.

If the President would establish a separate air department, appointing a head engineer with others under him, as controlled by Engineer Hoover, to develop new ideas, Uncle Sam might not spend his life copying Germany, France and Britain. And we would not worry about warships.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of General Motors, told stockholders he has "a substantial interest" in Opel, great German automobile concern, to develop German manufacture of automobiles rather than supersede it with organization and methods entirely American.

This country depends largely on exports of manufactured articles. It is, therefore, interesting to hear from Mr. Sloan that in Europe his company in 1928, in dollars and number of units, sold more automobiles than any European concern manufactured.

Mr. Sloan plans for Europeans the kind of car they want at a price they can afford. Not so rich as we, they do not demand so much luxury.

Mr. Sloan, Mr. Ford and others in this country may need to produce here a cheaper car than any now offered.

General Wood, head of Sears, Roebuck, plans a car for $200. Henry Ford years ago showed the writer a small, powerful engine made for a car to sell at $250. He probably has kept the plans for that product.

Prof. Hershey of McPherson College, told scientists at Minneapolis that genuine diamonds, of superb color, can be made by subjecting ordinary table sugar to a tariff pressure of two cents or so per pound.

Standard and other oil stocks have been rising despite the British invasion by "Shell." The 24,764,987 shares of Standard Oil of New Jersey are worth about two billion dollars now.

That is just one fragment of old Standard Oil, built up by Mr. Rockefeller, and chopped into pieces by a rampageous government because it was supposed to be worth "nearly a billion" altogether.

What Old Standard is really worth nobody knows. Including oil in the ground, ten billions probably would be a reasonable price.

Secretary Mellon needing $500,000,000 to pay for Uncle Sam's use, invited subscriptions to treasury certificates. He was offered $1,486,000,000, almost a billion more than needed.

And he did not pay nine percent, or the federal reserve six percent discount rate either.

Mr. Mellon could have bought the $500,000,000 of certificates himself, and saved on income tax.

But he avoids all business connected with government. And besides, he knows how to invest more profitably.

In his government Mussolini held eight posts. Now the powerful Italian resigns seven of his cabinet offices, remaining premier and minister of interior only.

The king announces the changes by royal decree. Mussolini told him what to announce.

The years are passing. Mussolini knows it, and seeks to build a government machine that will survive.

The Italian question is: "After Mussolini, what?"

Twenty-eight European nations are working at a plan called "The United States of Europe plan." Germany may be the will join, but not if there is an "anti-American pact."

That's another hint to President Hoover and others responsible to make this country strong enough to take care of itself.

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SURE! WE DO JOB WORK

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is a Prescription for
Colds, Grippe, Flu, Dengue,
Bilious Fever and Malaria,
Its The Most Speedy Known.

This Week

by Arthur Brisbane

Would End Strikes.
Another Arab War.
The Feminine Mind.
Senate and Sugar.

BRITAIN'S labor government seeks a way to "end strikes and lockouts."

In a recent cotton strike workers lost $5,000,000 a week in wages. Mills lost $7,000,000 a week in export trade, and must fight to get it back.

Arbitration is the only way. If the labor government can find arbitrators that both sides will trust, persuade employers to play fair and union men to keep bargains when they find they don't like them, it will render inestimable service to Great Britain and teach this country something it needs to learn.

Another war has broken out, following wholesale murders in Palestine. Jews and Arabs are boycotting each other in business. The Anglo-Palestine bank refuses bills of credit to Arabs. The latter boycott the Rutenberg Electricity Company and the Jewish bank.

Christians are as much interested as Jews in the outbreak once a religious war starts, the Mohammedan fanatic enjoys equally the murder of a Christian or a Jew. If anything, the Arabs might favor the Jews, to whom they are racially related. From the Jewish religion Mohammed borrowed much for his Koran.

It has been said that the Koran was written by an educated Jew for Mohammed, who probably could not write, although he certainly could fight.

The senate is discussing tariff. One hundred and twenty million Americans, who eat sugar, beet sugar men, Louisiana sugar men, sugar growers of the whole world, are interested in sugar. A high sugar tariff really means protection, a nationwide subsidy of many millions, for employers of Asiatic labor in Hawaii and the Philippines.

Sugar comes duty free from those places, belonging to Uncle Sam; Asiatics do the work. Their employers get the profit. Not much of it will go to sugar growers on this continent.

Our friend Cuba, good customer and neighbor, would be ruined by a high tariff, if anything could ruin so plucky a people.

Johnny Goodman, twenty-year-old golfer from Omaha, put Bobby Jones, king of golf, out of the amateur championship, Perth, "He hath put down the mighty."

Young Mr. Goodman represents a part of the country that has staying power, and you will hear more of him.

The International Congress of Psychology learns that married life brings the male mind closer to the feminine mind. Investigation of "sex differences in the adult mind" is said Dr. Terman, shows that married life weakens "mental masculinity."

Naturally and fortunately, men were once all cannibals, all murderers, all thieves. To meet a stranger was to kill him or run so that he would not kill you. Women had to change that idea gradually, in their husbands and in their little boys also. They have done it partly. Much work remains for the feminine mind.

Finance is a mystery, understood least by the man who thinks he understands it.

Britain lent millions to France, and France now is drawing gold from London, worrying the Bank of England.

The French lend money on call at 2½ per cent, while complaining of poverty caused by the war. This richest country in the world lends call money at from 9 to 20 per cent.

A French business man can borrow money on time loans for 3½ per cent. American business men pay 5 to 8 per cent.

Today the stock gamblers and investors probably will start again cheerfully. August was a great month. Two hundred and forty representative stocks increased in value by four thousand, four hundred and sixty-five million dollars.

Colonel Lindbergh says a flyer must have some imagination to get him out of trouble—not too much imagination, which might distract him from his flying. And the first-class flyer must not know what fear is.

Lieutenant Doolittle possesses the necessary requirements. While showing what an airplane could do, above the Cleveland airport, he stripped the wings from his plane and jumped at 2,000 feet with his parachute. He immediately asked for a new plane and went up to compete in "upside-down" stunts.

Mussolini is delighted with his new baby, Anna Maria. Well he may be if he wants his power handed on to future generations. The fathers qualities are inherited by the daughter, as shown by Galton's studies in heredity. What an interesting life that little baby will have, and what a tragic life she may have.

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Public Sale Of Stock

By virtue of authority vested in me by a certain contract dated May 9, 1929, executed by Martin H. Cohen, of New York City, in which contract said Martin H. Cohen conveyed to me as trustee for Southern Battery and Electric Corporation, Twenty-five shares of stock of said corporation, and said Martin H. Cohen having failed to fulfill his contract and observe the covenants thereof and having been requested by the Southern, Battery and Electric Corporation, beneficiary, to advertise and sell the said twenty-five shares of stock according to the terms and agreement set forth in said contract, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public auction the said 25 shares of capital stock of Southern Battery and Electric Corporation in front of the Farmers National Bank at 3 p. m.,

Saturday, September 28, 1929

Terms—Cash.

A. R. HARWOOD, Trustee
H. C. Babcock, Auctioneer.

WANTED

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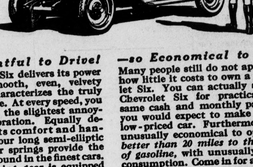

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The COUPE	$595	The Light Delivery Chassis	$400
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The SEDAN	$675	The 1½ Ton Chassis	$650
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